

# DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, August 25, 1864.

[No. 45.]

**Daily Union Vedette,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS  
—AT—  
**CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,**  
—BY—  
**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,**  
—OF THE—  
**California & Nevada Territory Volunteers**

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SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.  
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

**Job Work,**  
SUCH AS  
MINING CERTIFICATES,  
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,  
BILL HEADS,  
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms  
etc., etc., etc.,  
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.  
All Communications must be addressed to the Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory.  
Hiram S. Tuttle is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

## Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.  
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.  
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.  
ap29-15 PATRICK LYNCH.

**JAMES LINFORTH,**  
**COMMISSIONER MERCHANT,**  
308 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.  
" " " " " Austin, Nevada Territory.  
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. Jy21f

**TELEGRAPH COAL BED.**  
\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.  
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.  
GEO. W. CARLETON,  
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ap21f

**IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!**  
**EUREKA LIVERY STABLES**  
Next Building South of the  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious  
**STABLES**  
Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.  
Good Saddles and Horses always on hand.  
Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.  
Cash paid for Hay and Grain.  
**ELSWORTH & TUTTLE,**  
Proprietors.  
Jy231f

We print the following, which must on the most cursory perusal, commend itself to the consideration of all persons of means as well from the security of the investment offered as from the fact that he who becomes the creditor of the United States at the present time is in reality lending the Government his aid quite as effectually within his sphere as his neighbor who unable to assist the country in this manner, does so with his strong arm and shouldered musket.

## To the People of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
July 25, 1864.  
By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needed supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances

may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Several comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor, and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, places these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

**Proposals for Loan.**  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.  
Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867. The Notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will

be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of Treas'y.

**WORK FOR BOYS.**—In the present emergency of the country every hand ought to be well employed. The war has absorbed the working power of the country to an alarming degree, and as a consequence the amount of agricultural productions are much diminished. There are droves of boys in this city who ought to be profitably employed, and it would be a good service to them as well as to our farmers if they could be got out of the city to assist in farm labors. They can be used for all kinds of light labor, and especially in the approaching hay and harvest season. We would be glad to see some energetic movement started in our larger cities to send to the farmers such boys as are not otherwise profitably employed.—*Scientific American.*

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—F. A. Collard, of Oregon City, dropped dead suddenly lately. He went into his garden for the purpose of driving out some chickens, and in the act of throwing a stone at them he fell and immediately expired. Collard was a representative from Clackamas county in the last Legislature, and had been a member of that body twice previously.—*Sac. Union*, August 17th.

**COMMITTED FOR MURDER.**—John E. Rust, who killed a Chileno at Solomon's Flat, east of Coulterville, lately, was examined before Justice Counts, and fully committed on a charge of murder. There is said to be proof of his having committed the crime for the purpose of preventing the Chileno from making disclosures of facts that would implicate Rust in the late stage robbery near Coulterville.—*Sac. Union.*

**RAPE.**—The Colusa Sun says that Mrs. Wess had a Spaniard named Felista arrested on a charge of rape, alleged to have been committed on her person on Monday, August 8th. The prisoner was undergoing examination before Justice Cooper at last advices, when an attempt was being made to impeach the testimony of the prosecuting witness.—*Sac. Union.*



**MR. L. W. A. COLE**, is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEGETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

### Suicidal Conduct.

If it were possible for people to foresee the results of their own actions, many instances of folly would certainly never be perpetrated—and even scoundrels would, from prudential considerations, refrain from the commission of crimes;—but, inasmuch as that faculty of prescience has not been accorded the human race, and as, in addition, many fall short of that ordinary prudence, that can by provision deduce the tendency of a given line of conduct in its final effect on the individual and his neighbors, we daily see instances of men engaged in a course of talk and action which is apparently calculated, and even ingeniously shaped, for the purpose of bringing final ruin upon themselves. Now, there are at the present time, men in this Territory, and prominent ones too, who are by their conduct, day by day, "heaping up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath," and we are the more astonished (we can hardly say grieved) at this, inasmuch as many of these are persons who should possess that ordinary common sense which would enable them to see the folly of their course, and the imbecility of all the puny efforts they can make in this out of the way corner of God's creation, to control events transpiring in the great world outside, which lives, moves and transacts its business, unmindful for the nonce, and oblivious of the bickerings and squabbling—the spurious revelations and *soi-disant* counsel—the covert treason and open disregard of law, which manifest themselves in Utah. To this very carelessness on the part of Americans, as well as to the insignificance in power, wealth, numbers and intelligence of that portion of the people here, who are justly chargeable with the above imputations, do these people owe either immunity from punishment hitherto, but they ought to bear in mind that such will not always be the case, and that some time or other, the constant pestering buzz of the annoying quail will cause the elephant to slap it with his trunk, and annihilation becomes its portion. So too, those blatant revilers of our country, her Government, her soldiery and officers, and her currency, ought, if they reflect at all, to know that even though not animated, verily upon now, every one of their disloyal utterances, and every unpatriotic act is recorded against them, to be brought up in judgment at a proper time, when everything coming thus together and at once, will cause their shaky and even now tottering edifice of imposture, delusion and treason, to crumble down about their ears. They know, unless in addition to their knavish qualifications they be the most insane of fools, that sooner or later, such a day must come, and that if it do not occur before—at the end of this war certainly, the country over which the Stars and Stripes shall float will be too hot to hold any who held themselves aloof from her support in the hour of her peril, much more any who by word or deed favored the enemy, as has been currently, though insidiously done here. The subject is an unpleasant one, and we only moot it here for the purpose of expressing our surprise that men with tact enough ever to have gained the confidence of any considerable number even of very ignorant men, should be so supremely silly in their actions as many in this community have shown themselves to be—whose acts and utterances against the over lenient Government which has supported and protected them, are such as to secure against them, a verdict of treason in any Court.

**A SCOUNDREL IN LIMBO.**—A scoundrel knave, calling himself John Worthington, and claiming to be a brother of Harry Worthington of Austin, Nevada Territory, and who boasts not only of having served in the rebel army, but also of having killed a Federal officer in a personal quarrel in Illinois, was yesterday arrested by the Provost Guard, and is now rusticated in the guard-house at this Post.

**High Prices.**—If people would utterly refuse to purchase anything, except the absolute necessities of life, we should soon cease to hear the insanely high prices which are from time to time asked by a set of hypocritical scamps in this community for such articles as they may have to sell. We heard the other day of a gentleman being informed that certain peaches offered for sale, stood at the tempting price of \$3 per dozen! Twenty-five cts. each! Whew! "A fool and his money are soon parted." "Let a beggar on horseback," etc. Words are superfluous under such circumstances, and the sublime impudence that could ask such a price, indicates, we should think, sufficient coolness to enable that Yahoo to set up in the ice business.

**CAMP CEMETERY.**—This beautiful enclosure is now all finished, saving a little of the coping in the south wall—and presents a most beautiful appearance as viewed from any direction in which it may be approached. It has been, however, found that it will henceforth be impossible to bury within the present enclosure citizens and refugees who may die at the Post and in its vicinity, since otherwise the entire enclosure would soon be filled up, while but a small number of troops would be interred in the Cemetery. It has therefore been determined by the proper authority to enclose with a picket fence directly to the south of the Cemetery, a suitable plot of ground, which will henceforward constitute the "Strangers' Cemetery."

**THE WEATHER.**—The refreshing and vivifying rains which have visited the valley during the last few days, have now ceased, but they have done much good in this valley in irrigating the ground, (then rapidly becoming parched,) and have left us a balmy and genial atmosphere. Those unlucky parties through whose mud covered roofs the water poured in the shape of mud, must take the temporary inconvenience as a penance for not having made better coverings to their domicils before the rain set in.

**RE-ENLISTMENTS.**—The veteran re-enlistments (in which there has been a lull for a week or two) have again come into vogue among the troops at Camp Douglas, and many who did not previously "see it," have now come very sensibly to the conclusion (most evidently true) that a man can, under ordinary circumstances, not do better in any walk of life, while in nine cases out of ten, he stands a good show to do infinitely worse. Keep the ball moving!

**EMIGRATION.**—A large number of emigrants still continue to pass through this city, en route West. The principal portion of the emigration this season, seems to consist of Missourians, while the remainder, so far as we have enquired, is composed of people from Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. Some of the families bear every appearance of having been in comfortable circumstances, but others again are of the kind usually denominated "Pike," and that too with all the embellishments.

**No News.**—We are again obliged to go to press without any Eastern news—the lines are reported down between Fort Bridger and Green River. If this is all the difficulty, everything will probably be in working order again in a short time.

**The Supreme Court of California** has sustained the Specific Contract Law by affirming the judgment of the Twelfth District Court in the case of *Carpenster vs. Atherton*.

**Last week**, Joseph Shewry was found dead in the woods above Oroville. He died of epilepsy, was 52 years of age, and leaves a family in Burlington, Iowa.—*Hoc. Bee.*

**A young and beautiful damsel**, having two lovers, and not knowing which to prefer, settled the matter by marrying one and eloping with the other.

**Oh?**—If anything will make a man feel juicy about the heart, it is to talk velvet to a pair of sky colored eyes in a clover field. Time—a moonshiny evening in June. Ah!

### Communicated.

G. S. L. CITY, U. T., Aug. 22, '64.

**ED. VEGETTE.**—As a Latter Day Saint, I beg leave to offer a few of my reflections, in relation to the social and moral rights and condition of the people in Utah. Russia has freed her serfs; other nations, whose inhabitants have for centuries groaned beneath the weight of oppression, tyranny and priestcraft, are fast awakening to a sense of their position, determined to throw off the chains that have enslaved them, maintain the rights of man, whether personal, social or moral, and enjoy that freedom granted unto them by the Creator of the Universe; may we not hope that Utah may be one amongst that happy number, and, ere long, in the enjoyment of that blessed boon?—one of the free.

To the United States of America, the world is much indebted for the glorious example before them of resistance to a government of despotism and tyranny, and the establishment of a constitution that guarantees to all men inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the use of property, the pursuit of happiness, the freedom of speech and press. And yet, underneath the protecting and fostering care of this free government, a nucleus has been formed amidst the Rocky Mountains; formidable in its present appearance; having for its ultimate design the subjection of this, then other nations; the total enslavement of the whole human family, and their deprivation of all the rights and privileges God in his infinite wisdom designed that man should enjoy, or that the framers of this constitution ceded to their descendants, and the stranger who sought protection within their gates.

In Utah the will of one man is the law, and must be so, and it must be the pleasure of the people, to render implicit obedience thereto, without daring even to ask the reason why; acting as mere puppets in a show, dancing when the master spirit pulls the string; and it is the policy and interest of the leaders, to retain the people in ignorance that they might the more easily hold them in subjection; hence the remark of one of the Presidency, "the Danish were the best Saints; they knew nothing only to work and do as they were told."

The adage "keep the people ignorant, and they are easily governed," is heartily subscribed to by the leaders in Utah, in consequence of which, though means have been appropriated by the Legislature for universities and educational purposes, no steps have been taken in that direction, save the few badly directed common schools; and every effort has been made to introduce a jargon of nonsense and folly, designated the "Deseret Alphabet," solely with the view of preventing the rising generation from being acquainted with the literature of the age, which, however, is needless, their highest attainments consisting in riding wild horses, swearing and drinking bad whisky, made by the so-called City Fathers; their religion and morals being entirely absorbed in the one idea—to fight for Brigham. The improvement of the mind, the study of the arts and sciences, or what is of more importance, the religious duties they owe to their Maker, being entirely foreign from their nature. The proclamation to the world from these autocrats in Utah, calls upon all men to come to freedom's feast—and here it is truly served in a manner not very palatable to the man of intellect; that this is the land of liberty—it is a liberty of a peculiar nature, and consists in the presentation of articles of religious faith, presented to the people, differing entirely from those by which they were allured from native land, from home and friends, bonding their consciences under severe penalties, should they dare to express their honest convictions, their inability to subscribe to, or their disapprobation of the course pursued; Life and property are no longer safe from the vindictive wrath of those with whom they dare to differ in opinion; at once they are marked, and he who shoots them in their track, or steals their property, becomes a hero, a defender of the faith forsooth, forgetting there is a day of retribution.

The one man commands, solely because it is his pleasure, all the rest must obey, no matter how hard the command, no matter how much misery may be entailed upon the poor. Witness the agony and suffering now daily endured, through the arbitrary uncalculated measures of the late convention. One of the Twelve remarked the other day, "the President had become so rich he was totally indifferent to the wants of the people, and seemed to have no wisdom to legislate for them," and yet this man to his face will fawn upon and flatter him.

The word went forth many years ago, this people were his slaves, he would yet buy them all, and but for the interference of Divine Providence this would eventually have become so. Here the boasted freedom held forth is in fact the enslavement of the body and mind; the privilege of the one hitherto solitary press is denied, save the contributor will pander to the vices and base designs of the constituted authority. Freedom of speech is at the risk of life. Freedom to buy or sell, to print a journal, to engage in merchandise, in fact to live at all, is at the mercy and disposal of one. The favored few are in possession of every luxury the heart can desire, wrung by religious oppression from the hard earnings of the mass, who live from day to day without the assurance of the next day's provision; with-

out means to purchase the necessary raiment; without the promise of the needed requirements in the day of adversity. The greater portion of the community are in the depths of distress, the few mock and laugh at their calamity, and why should they not? Think you these men care for slaves, and that, too, of their own making? No! They look upon you and talk of you as mere blocks of wood or granite; call you rascals, thieves, etc., as they did at the late convention; consider you as the potter's clay; themselves the potters; reiterated over and over again to you, and mould you into vessels to suit their own convenience, and administer to their pleasures. It is heartbreaking to see men fashioned in the image of the Creator, tamely and calmly submitting to this imposition from day to day, turning a deaf ear to the cries of their wives and little ones and then exclaim "Utah is the land of liberty."

In conclusion I will say, your efforts to disseminate the principles of liberty and freedom to this people since the establishment of your paper, have been appreciated. I can truthfully say that thousands have been benefited thereby, and understand the true allegiance they owe to God and their country. The late convention has also preached in a voice of thunder, and I am happy to say the dawning of a brighter day has arisen upon Utah, and ere long she will enjoy freedom in reality and not a mockery of that sacred boon to man. The oppressor be bound and Israel set free!

A Latter Day SAINT.

**DISLOYALTY DESCRIBED.**—In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain, by Felix Grundy, of Tenn., occurs the following:

"An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the overt act being consummated. Suppose the same individual should not go over to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence to dissuade ten men from enlisting; I ask in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured the country most?" Again, he says, in answering the question, "Whom then do I accuse? I accuse him, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of his country and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself by his actions to be the friend of its enemy; I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this Government by destroying its credit and dampening the ardor of its citizens; I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles; I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of our success. Such men I cannot consider friends to this nation."

**CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE.**—When free trade was still in the future, we were often told how roundabout and costly were the ways by which hostile tariffs sometimes compelled merchants to send goods to their destination. Free trade, too, seems to have its marvels. During the last ten days several cargoes of wheat, arriving at Liverpool from San Francisco, have been at once dispatched to Melbourne—that being, in the present state of the markets of the two countries, the destination most likely to return a profit; and there is now lying at New York a cargo of hemp which was shipped from Manila to New York, on its arrival there was sent to Liverpool, and on its arrival in Liverpool was sent back to New York. It is now under orders to return to Liverpool, and it is quite within the range of possibility that a farther change of price may cause it to be again sent to New York. These are not common cases, and ocean telegraphs will make them rarer than they are, but they are remarkable.—*London Times.*

**The "First California Regiment,"** once commanded by Col. Baker, has served its time, and out of 1,600 who entered its ranks, but 185 are left. The lives of the others have been sacrificed for their country.—*American Eagle.*



SERVED THE REBEL. A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown lately furnished our reporter with an item going to show the spirit and temper of the invading rebels. When the rebel horde appeared in front of Hagerstown, one of its principal citizens undertook a measure to which he looked for the preservation of his property. His barns were full of grain, his pastures were dotted with sheep and cattle, and forty well fed swine were gathered in the rear of his corn cribs. He was emphatically a man of plenty and substance. When the rebels came he walked out to their lines with a damask linen napkin affixed to his cane. The first rebel soldier he encountered he requested to show him to the commanding officer. He was passed under guard to the object of his search.

"General," said he, "I am a warm sympathizer with the South. I heartily wish success to this invasion and to your forces. My object in seeking you out is to ask that you and as many of your staff as will accept the invitation, will make my house your headquarters during your stay here. My house is yonder upon that hill" (pointing to a fine old-fashioned mansion, with modern additions, with a long row of hay ricks on the back ground.)

"You sympathize with the South, did you say?" queried the General.

"Very earnestly, sir, and always have done so."

The rebel General beckoned to a Sergeant who stood near him. "Bring a musket for this man," said he, "and take him into the ranks." The "sympathizer" opened wide his eyes, but stood mute with horror. He "couldn't see it" in that light. He stammered out at last, "Oh, I didn't mean that, General. I don't want to fight. I want to entertain you and your staff while you remain here, and to show you that I am your friend."

The rebel General contemptuously informed him that they interpreted sympathy only in its literal sense. He had claimed to sympathize with them, and they intended to avail themselves of his good will. A string of wagons was at once trotted on, driven to the sympathizer's property, and in the same afternoon he was stripped of everything. The rebels carried off all his cattle, sheep, hogs and smaller live stock, removed all his hay and wheat crop, leaving his barns empty. The cavalry horses were turned into his growing oats, and his corn was cut for fodder for the stock while on the march. The sympathizer was detained until all was done, and was then released with thanks for the sympathy he had manifested. Many like him in Maryland are now reaping the fruits of their sympathy. When men will take the suckers out of their pumps to prevent Union soldiers from drinking the water, their sympathy with the South deserves some such recognition as that given to the friend of the rebel cause above referred to, who came to grief at Hagerstown.—Philadelphia North American.

GETTING A REPRESENTATIVE.—O. P. Stidger, editor of the Nevada Gazette, is so old that he is at least ten years out of the draft, but to be represented in the army, he has, under the law allowing representatives, offered \$100 in gold to any man who will represent him. The offer has been accepted, and the old treason-fighter will therefore have a representative in the ranks. We expect soon to hear of the old man being either wounded, killed or promoted by proxy. By the way, suppose the representative, for his gallant conduct, should be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, who will be entitled to the honors and emoluments of the office—Stidger or the representative?—Sacramento Bee.

ANOTHER FIGHT EXPECTED.—The London correspondent of the Morning Call says:

"The people of this part of the world are looking forward to a second naval engagement between the Kearsarge and another of the privateers; and if there is any truth in European newspaper rumors, it is not unlikely that the expectations will soon be gratified. Certainly, appearances indicate that something is in the wind, for on Saturday last the Captain of the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, when coaling at Antwerp, received a telegraphic dispatch from Cherbourg, requesting him to meet the Kearsarge there with his vessel. Captain Craven immediately suspended coaling, got up steam and left. The Kearsarge was to leave Cherbourg on Sunday last, the 3d, to cruise in the English channel and watch for the Florida, which is believed to be in that neighborhood, and when she is joined by the Niagara, I presume the search will be more widely extended. There is another report that Semmes has got a new vessel! She is called the Yeddo, and was built at Bordeaux very recently. She will be completely fitted out at Amsterdam, and when ready will start on a career of destruction, like her predecessor, the Alabama. She is represented as being a large vessel, capable of resisting an attack, chasing or running away from an enemy as the Kearsarge or Niagara. The Independence Belge says she is iron plated, but not having seen the 'critter' myself, I can't vouch for the truth of the statement."

A Philadelphia clergyman was somewhat astonished to find in a printed report of his Thanksgiving discourse an allusion to the rebel colors as that "damned and bloody flag." He said "daring," but the demon of the printing office was abroad.

**IDAHO HOUSE,**  
CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,  
Virginia City, Montana Terr'y.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.  
J. M. GASTNER,  
Proprietor.

**NOTICE! NOTICE!**  
Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post.  
aug23-1f

**NOTICE!**  
INTENDING to go East on the expiration of my term of service, I will sell, in lots of ten feet or more, three-fourths of a claim of 200 feet, in the Sacramento Company, California Volunteer Lodge, situated at Egan Canon, Lander county, Nevada Territory. For further particulars apply to  
EDWARD WATKINS,  
Cor. C, 3d Inf. C. V.

**O. OLIVE,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.  
my17f

**J. P. THOMSON,**  
**TAILOR,**  
Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.  
CLEANING, DYEING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange.  
aug10-1m

**California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.**

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.  
JULIEN AXET, Prop'r.

**OLIVER & CO.**  
Continue to run their Bannack Express Line  
ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!  
THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!  
Direct to Virginia City!!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three cents per day. To ascertain more particulars apply to  
T. D. BROWN, Agent,  
G. S. L. City.

**NOTICE**  
Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain District, G. S. L. City, U. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is due on the following stock, on account of assessments duly levied, the several amounts, and unless paid on or before the first day of September next, there will be advertised and sold, in lots, the property of said company, and such sale will be made with the approval of the court, and the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of said assessments, and to the payment of the interest thereon.

W. T. Coleman,	46	\$ 20	\$ 20.00
A. J. HICKMAN, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
L. Washburn, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
Wm. A. Hickman, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
Daniel McLean, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
N. B. Eldred, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
John E. Bromley, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
R. M. Willard, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
Willie E. Jaylord, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50
Hickman, <td>234</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>10.50</td>	234	4.50	10.50

By order of the Trustee,  
G. W. CARLETON,  
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,  
Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th, '94.

**REDUCTION OF FARE**

**VIRGINIA CITY,**  
MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

**\$25.00**

**LEGAL TENDERS,**

W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

**S. J. LEES'**  
**PROVISION STORE,**  
on Main Street.

**Great Salt Lake City, U. T.**

**WANTED...FARM HANDS.**  
SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Apply to the Commissary General, Salt Lake City.

**FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!**  
OVERLAND STAGE LINE

**GILBERT & SONS,**  
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**  
OF

**GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,**  
EVER OFFERED IN THE TERRITORY, CONSISTING OF

**SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,**

**CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &**

**MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,**

**AND OTHER STAPLES,**

Selected to suit this market.

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

OF

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**

**AND OTHER STAPLES,**

Selected to suit this market.

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

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**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**

**AND OTHER STAPLES,**

Selected to suit this market.

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

OF

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**

**WHEELER & WOODS**

**SALT LAKE CITY**

**HARROW & CO.**

**EAST WHEELER & WOODS**

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES, CIGARS, SHOES,**

**HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING,**

**ETC., ETC.**

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack and Virginia cities, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

The highest price paid for the purchase of all kinds. Good bargains to be had.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY**

**BANKERS**

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**

Dead bought for Gold or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Gold or Currency

San Francisco, Cal.

**CLARK & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

**DEALERS IN**

**GOLD DUST**

**AND EXCHANGE.**

**MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.**

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Draxel & Co., Philadelphia.

**PRIVATE BOARDING.**

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

**PRICES:**

Day boarders—per week, \$12.00

With room, 15.00

aug10-1m

**POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.**

**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN**

**EXCHANGE,**

The highest price paid for

**COIN AND GOLD DUST.**

Office in Godde's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

**J. W. LEWORTH,**

**MANSION HOUSE,**

**GOODRICH HOUSE,**

**FAUST'S STABLES,**



